The National Republican.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1883.

THREE CENTS

BOUGHT WITH BLOOD.

The Danville Massacre the Grand Influence That Turned the Scale in Virginia.

Senator Mahone's Views on the Effect of the Election on the State.

He is Still Fall of Fight and Will Be Found in the Field When the Next Campaign Begins.

A Funder Majority of Three in the Senate and Ten in the House.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 8.—Euough returns have been received to show that the funders have carried both branches of the legislature. In the house of delegates their majority will exceed ten, and in the senate reach, at least, three. Many of the leading readjusters of the state are in the city to-day, and they all attribute the party defeat to the Danville riot. They insist that it was gotten up to array the whites against the colored people. They also say that as soon as the excitement of the election dies out and the people become more composed they will see the error of their way, and a reaction will take place. The readjuster leaders are not at all disheartened, but, on the other hand, proclaim that all will yet be well, and the bitter partisanship exhibited in the late election will pass away, and the people will follow that party, led by Mahone, which has bodly declared itself to be in favor of giving equal political rights to all men under the law, regardless of color. Barbour played the "Danville circular" for all it was worth, and it proved vauable to him. The circular was dated Oct. 17, and copies distributed all through the Southwest and the Valley where the whites are largely in the majority. It was an appeal to white men to put down "negro rule in Virginia." Not until several days before the election did the circular come under the eye of a Danville readjuster. Col. J. B. Rauiston of that city was the first to see one. It was sent to him from Rockingham, and he immediately answered it, and in a conclusive way. Col. Sims two days before the election, in his speech at Danville, denounced the circular as being false in every particular. The reply to this circular came too late to be distributed, and sufficient time was not had to correct the impression made by it upon the minds of the white people. It is generally conceded that had it not been issued, and had the riot not taken place in that city, the readjusters

would have gained a decisive victory.

The funders are beginning to be curious to know how Mahono feels about the election. They seem to think that the general takes it hard and has weakened. "I tell you," said Gen. Stith Bolling this morning, "I was with Mahone last night and he is as solid as the rock of Gibraltar. Our people are not despondent, but on the other hand are cheerful, and will band together next year and win in

the presidential contest." Mahone is not a man who will give up because he has been defeated once. It makes him stand but the firmer, and in the contest in 1884 he will bring all his powers to the front and strike a bolder blow for the success of his party. This election is no criterion for 1884. The race issue cannot be worked as it was in the recent election, for if it is the bottom will drop out and democratic defeat become inevitable.

In Richmond city the democrats made a soor showing. They spent more mouey and roted more men than ever before without intreasing their majority.

Richmond was not the only place where the flemocrats spent money freely, for all through the valley and the southwest and even in counties where a few straightouts reside the precaback played a prominent part in democratic politics. Thousands of dollars were by them, and though there was no greenback ticket in the field there were preenback candidates, and many suffragans found this out.

"Do you think that the readjusters would have won if the election had taken place ten days before it did ?" asked your correspondent of United States District Attorney Waddill, one of the leaders of the readjuster party.

"My opinion is," said he, "that the policy adopted by the funders had been preconcerted a month before the election, and it would have been used whenever the election took place, or rather a few days before, and would

A goodly number of others are of the same opinion. The Whig comes boldly out and declares that the Danville riot was "a preconcerted St. Bartholomew's eve.

It also says this morning that it required probably some such enormity as the Danville massacre to open the eyes of the "out side world" to the true character of the bourbon funder faction, and to cause people at a distance to recognize the real spirit of devotion to human liberty which inspires readjustment.

It further says that "bourbon democracy will be terribly defeated next year, and Danville will be the chief cause of its defeat. Partisanry here may blind many of our good citizens to the nomitigated atrocity involved in the whole Danville matter; but people in other states will see it in all its abhorent ispects, and shudder as they see. The sins of the bourbons and funders will surely find them and their accomplices out and bring due retribution upon them. Already righteous

vengeance has begun its work." The next legislature will elect a state treasurer, first and second auditors, secretary of the commonwealth, and register of the land office. There are lots of funders hankering to fill these places, and each applicant seems to think that he will be elected. Be side the above offices, there are a dozen or more minor positions to be given out.

Should the funders endeavor to pass any obnexious measures, or attempt to overthrow the debt settlement, they will be thwarted by the all-preventing pen of the executive, who will most assuredly bring to bear his veto powers, and crush all revolutionary projects

Epecial Dispatch.

PETERSBURG, VA., Nov. 8 .- Senator Mahone was in his study this evening when THE REPUBLICAN representative called. No one but his son and Col. Brady, chairman of the republican state executive committee, were with him. A large pile of dispatches, from different portions of the state, having reference to the election, lay upon the table, and received new accessions every little while. Plunging is medias res, your correspondent

some expression of his views concerning the recent election.

"I have very decided convictions as to the sauses that led to this thing, and as to the effeet it will have, but I am not prepared to state them at this time," was the reply. "The consequence will be too far reaching to be touched upon until matters shall have further developed. When a man fires the grass he cught to know beforehand what will be in the way of the flames."

"Have you any objection to stating, senator, what, in your opinion, will be the effect of the result of this election upon the state, aside from the attitude at the fortunes of the two political parties that were engaged in the contest," was asked next.

"One of the most important effects of this election will be the impression it will make upon the people of the north. Take this Danville affair, which, though it is by courtesy called a riot, is in reality nothing but murder-the diabolical, cold-blooded murder of six inoffensive negroes. Do you suppose that this will not cause an impression of the existence of a state of lawlessness in this state that will make people afraid to come here and settle in our midst, The first thing capital looks for is security of investment. The first thing the investor considers, particularly if it be his intention to live where his property is, is whether the community with whom he expects to cast his fortunes is orderly and lawabiding. Can it be imagined that people from the north will come among us as permanent residents if they cannot be assured that their lives, at least, will be safe? And it will not do to say that this thing was a spontaneous outburst of passion. It was preconcerted. They wanted a row and they got it. Look at the facts. A colored man, in order to make room on the sidewalk for a white lady, steps aside, and in doing so steps on a white man's toes. As he was polite enough in the first instance, so he is now, and he apologizes for his inadvertence. His apology, however, is not accepted. A scuffle ensues. Some one has drawn a pistol. Parties engaged in the scuille fall to the ground. In the fall the pistol goes off, and this is the signal for a regular fusilade. Of course no one is killed but negroes. That is always the case with such a condition of things existing. What can be the effect of an election in which the element that instigated this slaughter has been partly victorious, except to deter from settlement those who might add to the prosperity of the state, but in whom there has always been a lurking suspicion that life in the south is not particularly secure, and who, by events like those I have speken of, have their fears intensified and their suspicions confirmed? I tell you, sir, fraud, intimidation, and the corrupt use of money have brought about this thing. This is not an assertion made for mere effect. We have the proof right here in Petersburg. A man was arrested Tuesday for attempting to bribe a colored

man to vote the democratic ticket." Senator Mahono, while thus speaking, walked up and down the floor in his characteristically quick, nervous way. One could see from his earnestness of manner that he felt every word he spoke. His closing remark was the iteration of his first reply, that the time for him to express himself fully as to the result of the election had not yet

Special Dispatch. NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 8.—Col. L. W. Stark, a bourbon lawyer, in behalf of that party, at presented a protest against receiving the vote of the fourth ward upon the ground that the votes were irregular and improper. The protest was rejected by a vote of three to two. The fourth ward is largely colored, and gave 884 majority for Banks and Parker, both true and tried republicans, nominated by the coalition convention, and the wily purpose developed to day is but the beginning of the end of the counting out process, for bets are offered that Banks and Parker will not take

Special Letter. RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 8 .- Men of northern training and of northern ideas on the subject of freedom of thought, speech, and action can but dimly understand the intensity of political feeling that has been developed in Virginia during the past few weeks. Passions are necessarily aroused in every political campaign, and there is always more or less ugly talk on both sides among bitter partisans, but the element of caste, class, and race prejudice does not enter into the contests to any appreciable extent north of Mason and

In Virginia and through the south the feeling is different. The whites do not, and seemingly cannot, recognize the political equality of the negroes. To then the blacks are inferior beings, and although accorded civil liberty by legal enactment, it is the un-written law that they must not exercise this liberty in opposition to the prevailing senti-ment of a majority of the whites. If they think as the whites think and actaccordingly they are given the largest possible freedom, but the moment they begin thinking for themselves, and act independently and pos-sibly against the expressed Caucasian will, a half is called and the color line is drawn. They are given to understand that they are venturing too far, and that if they insist on exercising the rights given them by the law and the constitution of their common country hey are taking a dangerous risk.

Although freed from the bondage of slavery by the law, the negro is as much a slave in the eyes of the average southern white man as he was before the chains that bound him were shattered. The black man of the south is free only in name. Freedom to him is a farce, a "barron ideality," a travesty. Intelerance has been ground into the aver-age bourbon until it has become a part of his nature. He is the personification of the

nature. He is the personification of the egotism, the race prejudices, and the cruel, and oftentimes semseless, pride of ten genera-tions of Virginians. He looks upon the black man as the people of the north do upon draft borses and street car mules—as creatures to be driven and guided, by kindness if possible, driven and guided, by kindness if possible, by the lash, if necessary, but driven in harness always. Any assumption of independence on the part of the black man that threatens to lead him from the narrow path marked out by the white bourbons is resented by the latter as an unpardonable sin—as a criminal attempt to dictate to a superior race of beings. The life of a black man counts for naught, absolutely nothing, in the scales. The slaughter of a dog at the read-side weighs no heavier on the conscience of the average ex-slave holding bourbon than the unprevented marder of a negro. This is not an overdrawn picture. It is the frozen truth. The bourbon leaders of Virginia have carried the state by an appeal to the race preju-

ried the state by an appeal to the race preju-dices of the whites. They made that the dominating feature of the campaign, and in-cidentally practiced intimidation upon the eidentally practiced infinidation upon the blacks, resorting to swhole ale threats, maltreatment, and murder, when assassination was thought necessary to the carrying out of the programme. There is overwhelming testimetry in support of this statement. It is susceptible of the plainest proof. If the so-called independent papers of the north doubt it let them send unprejudiced correspondents into the control of the plainest proof. If the so-called independent papers of the north doubt it let them send unprejudiced correspondents into the control of the plainest process of the property of the proof of the plainest process. saked the senator if he would favor him with | the north tout have been enlightened in re-

gard to the real issues of the campaign, and

gard to the real issues of the campaign, and there would have been less misrepresentation and abuse of liberalism and of liberal leaders. The appointment more than a year age of two negro school trustees in Richmond gave the irreconcilable bourbons an excuse for raising the color question, and they played that card for all there was in it. They raised the black flag and swept the political high seas. They aroused the passion of the ignorant and worked on the fears and the prejudices of all.

and worked on the fears and the prejudices of all.

"Will we let the niggers rule?" was the battle cry. "Freemen of Virginia, arouse yourselves and throw off the yoke!" "Shall we tamely submit to the humiliation of nigger domination?" "Awake, freemen, to the horrors of negroism!" were a few of the each phrases that were taken up and echoed from hill to hill, and a great ado was made about "Niggers running the schools," "niggers dietating to white school teachers," and niggers that, and niggers that.

A few killings and profuse threats, coupled with the free use of money when threats were unavailing and the shotgun could not be used with safety, did the work and completed the shame and disgrace of a great state, that was just emerging from the black darkness of slavish intolerance and inhuman brutality.

brutality.

When the true history of the bourbon campaign against liberalism in Virginia is known the north will stand aghast and hor-

rifled.
"Virginia was never conquered," said an virginia was never conquered," said an ex-confederate colonel to me to-day. "Its sons and daughters are as full of hate and veuom as they were at the breaking out of the war. They revere the names of the rebel heroes a thousandfold more intensely than you of the north do the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and the lost cause is dearer to them to-day that it was twenty years ago. Their talk about forgetting the dead and avowing allegiance to the flag is an empty pretence and a mockery."

The history of this shameful campaign

The history of this shameful campaign must open the eyes of the north to the actual danger of national bourbon supremacy, and to the hypocrisy and rottonness of bourbon professions of political fraternity and good followship. The people are sick and tired of the bloody shirt cry, but the people are none the less opposed, heart and soul, to oppression and foul injustice. The cruel murder of inoffensive negroes is a crime against human liberties that must arouse the indignation of every patriotic citizen, north indignation of every patriotic citizen, north

and south.

The open pollution of the ballot box of Virginia by the purchase, with funder money, contributed by northern democrats and holders of state bonds, of salable votes is as nothing compared to the great wrong perpetrated by the race war inaugurated by the white boursons. It is a mere feather in the balance, although it is an easily established fact that regular vote buying brokerage offices were kept running near all the polls in all or nearly all of the large towns and cities by funder agents. and south. the large towns and cities by funder agents, and that votes were openly and brazenly bought. This infamous traffic in votes was carried on without attempt at concealment is every quarter of the state, and I am told that not less than \$75,000 state, and I am told that not less than \$75,000 was spent in this manner on election day. One of the corruption mills was broken up in Petersburg, but three others were kept open, and it is estimated that 300 votes were bought up. The mills were running undisturbed in Richmond, Norfolk, Lynchburg. Portsmouth, Fredericksburg, and dozens of other places.

other places.

The bourbon funders were maddened. The bourbon funders were maddened. They were determined to check the liberal They were determined to check the liberal movement, cost what it might in blood and in treasure. It was a dangerous spirit they saw. They have temporarily checked the movement in Virginia, but at a cost incomparably greater than they had counted upon. The money they spent and the blood they shed is counting against them in a way they did not anticipate. They have sown the wind, and the harvest will be the whirlwind.

But it is uscless to enter upon a discussion

But it is uscless to enter upon a discussion of this question in detail at the moment. It is better to give the cold, barren facts to the meeting of the election commissioners to-day, public in broken doses-to let the light on

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8.—As the re-turns continue to come in, the demo-cratic gains increase. Reports from all the senatorial districts, except two, give the democrats twenty-three senators, and the coalitionists fifteen. The two districts of fully reported are the second, composed of the counties of Scott, Lee, and Wise, and the sixth, composed of Carroll, Grayson, and Floyd counties. Fragmentary returns from both of these districts show democratic gains which, if continued at points not yet heard from, will give one or both to the democrats.

In the house the democrats have thus far secured 63 members and the coalitionists 33. Of the four remaining delegates the demo

Of the four remaining delegates the democrats have one certain, which will make their majority in the house 28, and on joint ballot not less than 35. The popular majority in the state is likely to reach 30,000.

PETERSBURG, VA., Nov. 8.—The IndexAppeal to-day publishes a communication from William Long, tobacconist, of this city, to the effect that he is the party who struck Senator Mahone at the polls Tuesday during a disturbance. Long states that he saw Gen. Mahone and his son, Butler, alight from their carriage and go directly to the polls. At that moment a difficulty occurred about a democratic negro voting, which caused great confusion, and threatened a serious riot. At this time a pistol was drawn and held up to the time a pistol was drawn and held up to the crowd as having been taken from Gen. Ma-hone. Long being pressed by the crowd at this moment raised his hands to clear himself of the throng, and as he did so some one struck him violently on the right hand, which caused it to strike Gen. Mahone lightly on the face. Long says he hopes he did the general no serious harm. He had no intention or desire to do him personal injury, and as to his offer of \$100 to know "the scoundrel or assassing" who attrack him her Users in the second of the se sin" who struck him, he (Long) is the responsible party, and he hopes this statement will be satisfactory.

will be satisfactory.

Butler Mahone, son of Senator Mahone, was before the mayor to-day to answer the charge of carrying a concealed pistol and drawing the same at the disturbance in the fourth ward precinct on election day, when his father was struck in the face. He was fined \$15. The mayor took occasion to say to the crowd that filled the court room that the election here was conducted more quietly than there was reason to expect. there was reason to expect.

MATTHEWS'S COURT HOUSE, VA., Nov. 7 .-The vote of Matthews was-

Massey's vote was..... The result is a surprise.

MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, Nov. 8.—The Herald states that Gov. Butler told a member of his council yesterday that he should again run for the office of governor next fall. The compliment of 150,000 votes leads him to think he will be

The state vote, with Gosnold still missing, is: Rebinson, 160,175; Butler, 150,074; Almy, 1,153; scattering, 90; total, 311,892. Essax county returns a solid democratic delegation to the senate. The senate will thus stand 25 republicans and 15 democrats-a gain of :

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Evening Jour-nal says Gen. Carr's majority is over 19,000, and there is little doubt that the democratic candidates for the remaining offices are elected by majorities ranging between 10,000 and 14,000. The changes in the assembly make the composition 73 republicans and 55 demo-

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 8.—There is much excitement in Dutchess county owing o the many arrests since Thesisy of persons changed with bribery at the election. Among delivered by Schator Voorhees, of Indiana.

the warrants sworn out to-day was one for Warden A. A. Brush, of the Sing Sing prison, and another for Wesley Van Tassel, a custom house official.

MARYLAND.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Nov. 8.—The return judges met here to-day in the county commismissioners' room, and cast up the vote of Washington county. The following is the official vote:

ton by 139 majority; Mulliken S1 majority. Stockett, 56 majority; Hoffmau, (rep.) for judge, 28 majority; Lane, (dom.) senator by 430 majority. For the house of delegates, Little and Sword, democrats, and Keller, republican, are elected, with a tie vote between Cottrill, republican, and Booth, democrat, necessitating another election. Thum, the democratic candidate for sheriff, received 90 majority; Keedy, the states attorney, was elected by the republicans by 77 majority. For county commissioners, Messrs. Rench, Byers, and Poffenberger, democrats, and Delinger and Eshelman, republicans, are elected. For judge of the orphans' court, Firey, democrat, and Bennett and Snyder, republicans, are elected. Dawnin, democrat candidate for surveyor, is elected.

Special Disputch.

Annapolis, Nov. 8.—The official returns for Anne Arundel county give McLane (dem.) for governor, 2,829; Holton, 2,938. Holton's majority, 109. The whole republican ticket is elected by large majorities. A protest was offered objecting to the counting of the eighth district returns, but it was not con-

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. S.—The latest returns from all the counties make Abbett's majority for governor 6,626. The following are majorities by counties: For Abbett—Bergen, 611; Cape May, 25; Hudson, 3,209; Hunterdou, 2,000; Mercer, 300; Middlesex, S48; Menmouth, 1,566; Somerset, 31; Sussex, 1,210; Union, 500, and Warren, 2,100.

For Dixon—Atlantic, 433; Burlington, 20; Camden, S83; Cumberland, 600; Essex, 2,287; Gloucester, 400; Morris, 600; Ocean, 159; Passaic, 298, and Salem, 94. NEW JERSEY.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Official returns from fifty-seven of the sixty-seven counties of this state and estimates from the other give Niles (rep.) for auditor general 16,261 majority, and Livsey (rep.) for state treas-urer 17,501 majority. This varies very little from the figures sent out on Tuesday night.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 8.—Official returns from six counties, partial returns and esti-mates from fifty counties, and estimates based upon the election of two years ago from the remaining ten counties give Hubbard 14,000 majority and the remainder of the republican ticket about 17,000 majority. The official count will not vary much from these figures

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, NEB., Nov. 8.—Revised returns confirm the previous estimate that Reese (rep.) for supreme judge is elected by 5,000 majority. The indications are that he may have less than 2,000. Savage (dem. and anti-monopolist) has over 1,500 majority in this (Demelas) county.

(Douglass) county. Lincoln, Nes., Nov. 8.—Returns from three-fourths of the counties in the state and unofficial estimates from the remainder indicate the election of Reese (rep.) as supreme court judge by 8,000 majority. The board of regents is elected in the court indicate the court judge by 8,000 majority. Crane jority. The board of regents is elected by 15,000 majority. Crawford (dem.) is elected judge in the seventh district. The others, with the exception of Broady in the first district, are republicans. Taking the vote for judge as a basis the republican gain over the lest election is reachy 10,000. the last election is nearly 10,000.

GRENADA, MISS., Nov. 8.—In Grenada county the independents and republicans elect all the important county officers, including the legislature.

By Associated Press.

JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 8.—The election returns are nearly all in. The joint legislature will stand 130 democrats to 25 republicans and independents. The democrats elected eleven out of twelve district attorneys. disturbance in Copiah county is the only one reported in the state on election day.

Tragedy in North Carolina. RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. S .- At Statesville this morning Deputy Sheriff Wilson, while attempting to collect taxes from William Pope, had a difficulty in which the latter was shot and killed instantly. The deputy, who surrendered himself to the sheriff, says the shooting was in self defense, Pope having attempted to kill him with a fence rail.

Found With His Throat Cut. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8,-An unknown man, supposed to be a tramp, was found this evening lying on a hay stack on Rope Ferry road with his throat cut and unconscious. He was removed to the hospital, where it was stated that his recovery was impossible. No weapon with which the wound could have been inflicted was found.

The Striking Miners.

PITTSBURG, PA., Nov. 8 .- The president and six members of the Miners' association to-day started on a tour on the third and fourth pool mines to induce the miners who have accepted the reduction to wages to strike pending the acceptance by the operators of the proposition to settle the question of wages by arbitration.

Weldon (North Carolina) Fatr. Petersburg, Va., Nov. 8,-An immense crowd attended the fair of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural society at Woldon, N. C., to-day. 'The annual address was

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

The Roof of a Wing of the New State House in Madison, Wis., Falls In, Instantly Killing Many People and Injuring Others-List of the Casualties.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 8 .- The entire roof, together with the inside walls and iron and stone columns of the new south wing of the capitol, fell at 1:40 o'clock this afternoon, causing the following casualties: Killed-Barney Higgins, of Madison, instantly; Wm. Edgar, of Madison, instantly: William Jones, boss mason, of Milwankee, skull fractured and dying; James Dowell, mason, of Madison, both legs broken and will probably die R. Hodges, of Sheboygan, badly injured; R. Hodges, of Sheboygan, badly injured;
James Kelly, of Madison, leg broken and
body injured; Miles Maxwell, of Janesville,
injured in head; Ed Barnes, of Madison,
badly injured; Arthur Lynch, of Chicago,
badly injured; Mike Zewark, of Madison,
badly injured.

The following is a complete list of the
killed and wounded: Dead—Bernard Higglus, laborer, of Madison, 50 years of ageinstantly killed; William Edgar, mason, of
Madison, buried under debris and horribly
crushed; Michael Zewark, mason, of Madi-

crushed; Michael Zewark, mason, of Madi-son, died after taken ont; William G. Jones, mason, of Milwaukee, skull fractured, died

after taken out.
Injured—Miles Maxwell, plasterer, of Janeswille, badly cut about the head; William
Rose, plasterer, of Sheboygan, probably fatally ville, badly cut about the head; William Rose, plasterer, of Sheboygan, probably fatally injured; William Junge, carpenter, of Madison, badly scratched; Arthur Lynch, of Madison, badly scratched; Arthur Lynch, of Madison, head badly hurt, delirious; Ed Bahr, of Sank City, single, aged 23 years, seriously wounded; Ed Page and Jo Page, masons, of Middleton, young men, brothers, badly injured; Ed Kingsley, mason, of Milwackee, hurt about the head; James Dowell, mason, of Madison, aged 64 years, both legs broken; will die; Patrick O'Laughlin, laborer, left arm broken and two cuts on temple; will die; William Burke, sr., laborer, married, with four children, badly cut about face, and chest injured; Ed. Kinsella, bricklayer, of Milwackee, cut about head and back; Cyrus Schenck, of Shoplere, Rock county, cut on back of head and in right eye; Henry Diderecs, mason, of Milwackee, left leg broken; Mike Zewauck, sr., mason, of Madison, face and back injured; Ed. Bamen, plasterer, of Wilwackee, arm broken; Nolson Boess, carpenter, of Sun Prairie, hurt slightly; Pat Carey, of Madison, badly crushed; E. D. Gleason, laborer, of Madison, foreman of Turner's, hurt by falling box of glass.

The cause of the terrible accident is some-

ing box of glass.

The cause of the terrible accident is somewhat uncertain, but the most plausible theory is that the heavy irou pillars, supporting the roof of the second story balcony, sank into the plank on which they rested, thus pulling the sound wall outward, which, in turn, caused the roof of the entire wing to cave in. These columns were made of large pieces of boiler iron, rolled into circular form, stove-pipe fishion, the jointures not being bolted together.

DUELING IN MEXICO.

A Sensational Affair of Honor Across the Rio Grande Results Fatally.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 8 .- A duel occurred at Chepultopic, two miles southwest of this city, this morning between Mr. Degheest, of the Mexican National bank, and Mr. Oliver, a French merchant, in which the latter was killed and the former badly wounded. Swords were the weapons used. Both gentlemen were well known, and the duel was caused by a dispute known, and the duel was caused by a dispute over seats at the races Sunday. The British minister, two American ladies, and Degheest left their seats to promenade, whereupon Olivier and two ladies took possession of them. When the former party returned a quarrel ensued between Degheest and Olivier, and the former called the police, who ejected Olivier. The affair caused several challenges to be sent to Degheest. He had another duel arranged for to-morrow. There is intense excitement among foreigners. excitement among foreigners.

The Woman's Missionary Society of Vir-

PETERSBURG, VA., Nov. 8 .- The Woman's Missionary society, of the Virginia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church south, which has been in session here, adjourned today to meet next year at Norfolk. The following officers were elected : President, Mrs. E. S. Charison, of University, Va.; recording secretary, Mrs. D. B. Brigger, Petersburg: corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. H. Hall, Petersburg; treasurer, Mrs. L. L. Bailey; vice presidents—Richmond dis-trict, Mrs. A. L. West; Norfolk district, Mrs.

S. Peters; Petersburg district, Mrs. G. H. Roy; Danville district, Mrs. Oscar Littleton; Farmville district, Mrs. John Martin; Lynchburg district, Mrs. E. S. Brown; Charlotte district, Mrs. M. S. Smith; Eastern Shore district, Mrs. E. O. Scott; Murfreesborough district, Mrs. E. O. Scott; Murireescorough district, Mrs. Helen Thompson; and Randolph district, Mrs. W. W. Bennett, The society was addressed to-day by Bishop Kavanagh, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Julian Hayes, general

A City Infested by Thieves

PITTSBURG, Nov. 8 .- It is evident that a gang of expert theives is working about here. This week three extensive robberies have been committed. The boldest one was the breaking open of the safe of Samuel Schultz, a storekeeper a few miles from the city early this morning. The robbers hauled the safe out of the building on planks, blew it open with powder, and got \$2,200 in cash and jewelry. The \$3,000 worth of cloth stolen Tuesday has been recovered and three men and a women. recovered, and three men and a woman ar-rested, but it is thought that there are a dozen others in the gang.

Miss Hill's Marriage Certificate. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8 .- Aggie Hill, who

is suing Senator Sharon for divorce and a division of property, refused, in court this morning, to produce the alleged marriage contract, until informed by the judge that if she did not it would be ruled out as evidence, and only regarded as waste paper. She then produced it. Senator Sharon, after seeing it, denounced it as a forgery in such indignant terms that the judge ordered him to be removed from the court. The document will remain in possession of the clerk of the court until a large photograph is taken.

Annapolis Notes.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Nov. 8 .- The governor of Maryland has appointed Isaac Winchester justice of the peace for the fifth district of Queen Anne county, vice James M. Aker,

A new military company has been organ-ized at Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, known as the Leonardtown Guards. Gov. Hamilton to-day issued his proclama-tion setting apart Thursday, Nov. 29, as Thanksgiving day.

Perforated With Buckshot. GALVESTON, TEX., Nov. 8 .- A special to

the News from Heatne says: Bad feeling has existed for some time between City Marshal Cannon and Albert Bishops, a lawyer. This morning Cannon, pistol in hand, followed Bishop into a yard, where the latter unex-Bishop into a yard, where the latter unex-pectedly produced a double barrel shot gun and shot Cannon, perforating him with twenty-nine buckshot, and killing him in-stantly. Cannon had been marshal four cars, during which time he has killed two

The Weather To-Day

asing cloudiness and rain, warmer contheast to athwest winds, tower becometer Yes orday's thermometer: 7 a. m., 41.5°; 11 a. m., 55.9°; 3 μ. m., 60.0°; 7 μ. m., 77.9°; 11 μ. m., 55.5°; maximum, 60.1°; minimum, 40.7°.

THOMPSON'S TREASON.

The Horrible Methods by Which He Made War Against the Government

Detailed and Described in One of His Own Official Reports.

Hiring Incendiaries to Burn New York City by Means of Greek Fire.

His Plans to Liberate Prisoners-Plotting With the "Sons of Liberty."

In a recent interview published in the Memphis Appeal Mr. Jacob Thompson, who was secretary of the interior under Buchanan. makes some effort to reply to the statements made by Judge Holt in a letter to this paper, which is doubtless well remembered. The statements he makes are chiefly bald assertious, unsupported by any pretended evidence, and therefore unworthy of notice. But he takes exception to the evidence of one Montgomery, who testified at the trial of the assassins of President Lincoln, which was quoted by Judge Holt as tending to show that Thompson, while at Toronto, Canada, acting as the commissioner of the confedacting as the commissioner of the confederacy, was privy to and in sympathy with the plot to assassinate the president, and other plots to burn northern cities, and, if possible, do even more infamous things. The best possible evidence, on this point, of course, is Mr. Thompson's own report to Judab P. Benjamin, of the confederate cabinet. The original copy of that report is now in the United States treasury, and the follywing certificate will show that a true copy is given below:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—TREASURY DEFARTMENT, Nov. I, 1883.—I hereby ceruify that the annexed is a true copy of a paper found among the books, records, papers, and documents relative to transactions of or with the late so-called government of the confederate states, now in the possession of this department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the treasury department to be affixed, on the day and year first above written.

[Seal.]

Chas. J. Folger.

CHAS. J. FOLGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

The letter is indorsed: "Rec'd 13 Feb., '65,

The letter is indorsed: "Rec'd 13 Feb., '65, J. P. B.,' and is as follows:

TORONTO, C. W., Dec. 3, 1864—Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, SECRETARY OF STATE—Sir: Several times have I attempted to send you communications, but I have no assurance that any one of them has been received. I have relaxed no effort to carry out the objects the government had in view in sending me here. I had hoped at different times to have accomplished more, but still I do not think my mission has been altogether fruitless. At all events, we have afforded the northwestern states the amplest opportunity to throw off states the amplest opportunity to throw off the galling dynasty at Washington and openly to take ground in favor of state rights and civil liberty. This fact must satisfy the large class of discontents at some of the readiness and willingness of the administration to and willingness of the administration to avail itself of every profered assistance in our great struggle for independence. On my arrival here I heard that there was such an organization as the order of the "Sons of Liberty" in the northern states, and my first effort was to learn its strength, its principles, and its goolects, and, it possible, to put myself in communication with its leading spirits. This was effected without much difficulty or delay. I was received among them with cordiality, and the greatest confidence at once extended to me. The number of its members was large, but not so great as Mr. Holt in his official report so great as Mr. Holt in his official report represented it to be. Its objects were political, its principles were that the government was based upon the consent of the parties to it; that the states were the parties and were sovereign; that there was no authority in the

government. Its organization was essentially military; it had its commanders of divisions, of brigades, of regiments, of companies. In the month of June last, the universal feeling among its members, leaders and privates, was that it was useless to hold a presidential election. Lincoln had the power, and would certainly re-ele t himself, and there was no hope but in force. The belief was entertained and freely expressed that by a bold, vigorous, and concerted movement the three great northwestern states of Illincis, Indiana, and Ohio could be seized and held. This being done, the states of Kentucky and Missouri could easily be lifted from their prostrate condition and placed on their feet, and this in sixty days would end the war. While everything was moving on smoothly to a supposed successful consumnation the first interruption in the calculation was the postponement of the meeting of the demo-cratic convention from the fourth of July to the twenty-ninth of August; but preparations still went on, and in one of the states the twentieth of July was fixed as the day for a movement. But before the day arrived a general council of the order from different states was called, and it was the movement on the twentieth of would be premature, and the stxteenth of August was fixed upon for a general uprising. This postponement was insisted upon on the ground that it was necessary to have a series of public meetings to prepare the public mind, and appointments for public peace meetings were made-one at Peoria, one

general government to coorce a seceding state. The resolutions of 1796 and 4799 were set forth as presenting the true theory of the

The first one was at Peoria, and to make it a success I agreed that so much money as was necessary would be furnished by me. It was held, and was a decided success; the vast multitudes who attended seemed to be swayed by but one leading idea-peace. The frien were encouraged and strengthened, and seemed anxious for the day when they would do something to hasten them to the great goal of peace. About this time that correspondence between our friends and Horace Greeley made its appearance. Lincoln's manifesto shocked the country. The belief in some way prevailed over the north that the south would agree to a reconstruction, and the poli-ticians, especially the leading ones, conceived the idea that on such an issue Lincoln could be beaten at the ballot box. At all events, they argued that the trial of the ballot box should be made, before a resort to force, al-ways a dernier resort. The Springfield meet-ing came off, but it was apparent that the fire exhibited at Peoria had already diminished the whole tone of the speakers was that the people must rely on the ballot box for redress of grievances. The nerves of the leaders of

Springfield, and one at Chicago-on the six-

About this time a large lot of arms were purchased and sent to Indianapolis, which was discovered, and some of the leading men were charged with the design to arm the members of the order for treasonable purchased. Treasbows above itself at Loniaville. poses. Treachery showed itself at Louisville. Judge Bullit and Dr. Kulfus were arrested and sent to Memphis. The day on which the great movement was to be made became known to Mr. McDonald, candidate for governor of Indiana, and believing that it would mar his prospects for election unless pre-vented, he threatened to expose all the par-ties engaged unless the project was abandoned. Thus the day passed by and nothing was done. The Chicago convention came, the crowd was immense, the feeling was unanimous for peace, a general impression prevailed that a reconstruction could be had, and that it was necessary to so far another to the military feeling as to take Gea. McClei-lan to secure a certain success. This nomi-nation, followed as it was by divers disclosures and arrests of persons—prominent members— totally demoralized the "Sons of Liberty." The feeling with the masses is as strong as ever. They are true, brave, and I believe